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The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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Temperature 2 p.m. 63
Humidity 2 p.m. 45

5135

日八廿月十

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1915

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

PRESIDENT WILSON IN LONDON.

CONFERENCE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

London, December 27. The Premier, accompanied by Sir Maurice Hankey, arrived at Buckingham Palace at 10.30 this morning to confer with President Wilson. Despite the rain, a crowd assembled and cheered the President as he entered the Palace.

PORTRAIT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON UNVEILED.

London, December 27. After luncheon at 10, Downing Street, President Wilson unveiled a full-length oil portrait of George Washington which the Earl and Countess of Albemarle have presented to the Government to commemorate the entry of America into the war. Besides those already mentioned, Lord and Lady Albemarle attended the ceremony, which was entirely informal, no speeches being delivered. The picture hangs in the Premier's dining room near the portraits of Burke and Fox.

Subsequently, President Wilson and the Premier resumed the conference at which other War Cabinet members were present. The conference lasted until 4.30 p.m. A large crowd remained outside 10, Downing Street all the afternoon in order to see President Wilson as he returned to Buckingham Palace.

NO SERIOUS DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

London, December 27. Reuter's Agency is authorised to state that the conferences with President Wilson at Buckingham Palace and Downing Street have proved "most satisfactory to both sides."

The discussion at the conferences extended over a very wide range, the subjects including the President's fourteen points.

All statesmen engaged expressed themselves as very pleased in the result of the day's work. One said: "You can certainly say there was no serious difference of opinion."

LUNCH AT PREMIER'S RESIDENCE.

London, December 27. The Conference between President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George at Buckingham Palace lasted three hours. Mr. Balfour was also present. Subsequently President Wilson lunched at 10, Downing Street. The guests included Mr. Asquith, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Earl Reading, Lord Curzon, Lord Bryce, Lord Curzon, Mr. Bonar Law, and Mr. Balfour. A big crowd at Downing Street gave an ovation to the President and the Premier.

NOT A STIFF-NECKED DOCTRINAIRE.

London, December 27. Now that President Wilson has arrived in England the newspapers comment on the results likely to accrue by his presence in hope and almost enthusiastically. They dwell on the spirit of mutual confidence and reliance so far characterising Anglo-American relations and repudiate the apprehensions at one time pressed, that President Wilson was likely to prove a "stiff-necked doctrinaire."

They emphasise that it is not a question of removing differences of policy which will come up for discussion between President Wilson and the British statesmen, but the hope that a concrete plan Anglo-American co-operation will be formulated, such as opinion both sides of the Atlantic deem necessary for the future progress of the world. In this connection some papers demand the adoption of a clearer policy towards Russia.

SOUTH AFRICA'S CASUALTIES.

A TOTAL OF 60,800 KILLED AND 11,500 WOUNDED.

Johannesburg, Dec. 27. The South African casualties in the war, comprising those in rebellion, in East Africa, West Africa, Central Africa and the overseas, is estimated at 60,800 killed, of whom 4,630 were killed in the field, and 11,500 wounded and gassed. It is noteworthy that out of the 1,800 casualties in East Africa 50 died of disease.

THE SITUATION IN BERLIN UNSETTLED.

KAISER'S PALACE OCCUPIED BY SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Amsterdam, December 27. The situation in Berlin is clearly most unsettled. Though difficult to gauge the true situation, it seems plain that the Bolshevik elements have not abandoned their attempts to overthrow the government. The latter apparently are afraid to exert their authority and have allowed matters to slide to the point of bloodshed, with the result that many Government troops have deserted to Bolshevik ranks.

Herr Liebknecht at present occupies the ex-Kaiser's bedroom in the Palace, while the ex-Kaiser's private dining room is strewn with sailors' corpses killed in fighting. The costly carpets are retained.

The authorities are incapable of preventing hundreds of sailors, officers, men and women of a very doubtful character from running the palace.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

Paris, December 27. M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, stated, concerning the treaty of Count Romanones to Paris, that he was convinced that it was prevented the realisation of a close friendship in politics in Spain, but now this can and must be resumed.—Havas.

FRENCH MILITARY ALLOWANCES.

Paris, December 26. The French Cabinet has decided that allowances will continue a period of six months to families of soldiers to be demobilised eighteen months when the soldier has fallen.—Havas.

HINDENBURG MARCHING ON BERLIN.

REPORTED ENTENTE SUPPORT.

Amsterdam, December 27. It is reported from Switzerland that Field Marshal von Hindenburg, commanding loyal troops, is marching to Berlin with the Emperor's consent.

JAPAN'S BUDGET.

NAVAL AND MILITARY EXPENDITURES.

Tokyo, December 27. The Budget for 1919-20 shows:—Receipts, £101,100,000; Expenditure £103,340,000, of which £24,900,000 is to be expended on the Army and £14,400,000 on the Navy.

ANOTHER FALSE GERMAN REPORT.

London, December 27. Reuter's Agency learns authoritatively that the Berlin statement that the British order to the German Fleet is absolutely false.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIES AND RUSSIA.

OPPOSITION TO SUGGESTED INTERVENTION.

Paris, December 27. The decision of the Allied Powers not to intervene in Russia is much discussed, the opponents stating that the troops going to Russia to restore order may be suspected of trying to re-establish the old regime. The peasants favoured Bolshevism because it allowed partition of the land. An expedition to Russia would involve the greatest difficulties and if success is not won at first, there would be a threat of the disaster which befell Napoleon.—Havas.

BOLSHEVIST GOVERNMENT NOT RECOGNISED.

London, December 27. Reuter's Agency learns that the Bolshevik Government has again approached the Allies regarding peace but the terms which the Bolsheviks now offer are in no way different from those submitted by Prince Litvinoff through the Norwegian Government in November.

The Allies have not responded to the Bolshevik proposals because they do not recognise the Bolshevik Government which does not represent Russia.

The whole question of the general attitude of the Allies towards Russia is at present being discussed. Hence there has been no declaration of Allied policy.

STOLEN SECURITIES.

GERMANS MAKE RESTITUTION.

Paris, December 26. A Note issued by the French Minister of Finance says, in conformity with the Agreement signed at Spa, the Germans have made restitution of financial securities taken from the banks at Lille, Douai, Cambrai, Roubaix, Tourcoing, Valenciennes, Vaudry and St. Quentin, depositing at Brussels values on deposit with the banks of about three milliards of francs. A train was loaded with Brussels bank safes which had never been opened.—Havas.

REVERTING TO PEACE CONDITIONS.

FRANCE MODIFYING MOTORING RESTRICTIONS.

Paris, December 26. From New Year's Day, the restrictions on the sale of paraffin oil and motor spirit will be abolished in France. All motor cars used for trade purposes will be allowed to travel freely in the interior zone and pleasure motor cars within 31 miles of the place where the owner resides.—Havas.

PRESIDENT POINCARÉ BACK IN PARIS.

Paris, December 26. President Poincaré returned this morning from his visit to the devastated areas.—Havas.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Paris, December 26. A Note issued in Paris says there is no foundation for the reports that the French Parliamentary Elections have been fixed for April 27. The Elections have not yet been discussed by the Government.—Havas.

HOW PARIS CELEBRATED CHRISTMAS.

Paris, December 26. Christmas Day was marked by great rejoicings in Paris although the *revillon* had no official sanction. The cafes were closed, but groups of revellers could be seen all through the night.—Havas.

A FRENCH CONCRETE SHIP.

Paris, December 27. A sea-going concrete ship of 1,000 tons, the first of its kind to be built in France, will be launched on the Seine at Neuilly on Sunday. She will be named the *Comafran*.—Havas.

FLOODS IN FRANCE.

Paris, December 27. Everywhere in France there are inundations from the Chalonais waters. The Seine is rising at the rate of over an inch per hour. Some villages are already flooded.—Havas.

FRANCO-BELGIAN RECONSTRUCTION.

Paris, December 27. M. Loucheur, Minister of Industrial Reconstruction, has returned to Paris from Brussels. His visit concerns joint action in the reconstruction of factories in districts near the Belgian frontier. There is complete agreement on the measures being adopted.—Havas.

FRENCH INSTRUCTION FOR ALSATIAN CHILDREN.

Paris, December 27. Alsatian school children will do four hours of German and 20 hours of French lessons in future. Under Germany, the regime was the reverse.—Havas.

AN INTERNATIONAL WAR MEDAL.

Paris, December 27. Proposals for the issue of an international medal commemorative of the war, by agreement between the Allied Governments, have been laid before the French Chamber of Deputies.—Havas.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH WAR CASUALTIES.

THE FIGURES UP TO LAST MONTH.

Paris, December 27. It was announced in the Chamber that the French losses up to November 1, 1918, were:
Killed:—Officers 31,300, men 1,040,000.
Missing:—Officers 3,000, men 311,000.
Prisoners:—Officers 8,300, men 438,000.

FRENCH OCCUPY MANNHEIM.

OWING TO MURDER OF ALLIED PRISONERS.

Paris, December 17. A message from Zurich states a French battalion has occupied Mannheim, owing to the murder of several Allied prisoners interned there.

GERMAN MINERS SEIZE MACHINE-GUNS.

The *Duisburg* says, incited by the Spartacus group, thousands of miners at Neumuhl stormed the guard houses and seized machine-guns and munitions. The Commissioners of Police and other officials have been wounded.

ELECTION RESULTS.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITY SEATS.

London, December 27. The election for the Scottish Universities has resulted as follows:

Sir W. Cheyne (Coalition/Unionist)	3,719
Mr. D. M. Cowan (Coalition Liberal)	3,499
Sir Henry Craik (Coalition/Unionist)	3,286
Dr. F. Macdonald (Labour)	1,581
Professor W. R. Smith (Independent)	850

There are three seats.

SUBSIDISING EMPIRE'S GOLD PRODUCTION.

COMMITTEE CONSIDERS IT UNFEASIBLE.

London, December 27. The Committee on Gold Production within the Empire rejects the proposal to subsidise the production on the ground that to do so would be financially unsound.

ITALIAN EXPEDITION TO TRIPOLI EXPLAINED.

SECURITY OF THE LITTORAL BASES.

Rome, December 21. The Minister of the Colonies, interviewed, denied that Italy was sending a great expedition to Tripoli. It was merely a question of replacing troops exhausted by a long sojourn in Tripoli and restoring the men and material withdrawn at the beginning of the European War, and assuring the security of the bases on the littoral which was only obtainable by possession of the plateau. He added that the chief of the Senussi was sending a mission to Rome to pay his homage to the King, Victor Emmanuel.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

IMPORT OF TEA.

London, Dec. 22. The Indian Tea Association announces that the Food Ministry has arranged that licences be freely issued for the private import of tea provided no portion of the tea is sold for home consumption and at least fifty per cent. of the importations are offered to the Food Ministry. Subject to grades the f.o.b. prices will be as follows: Indian and Ceylon, equivalent of the present contract prices; Java, Sumatra and Nyssaland, analogous to Indian contract prices; China and Formosa, prices to be determined by the Food Ministry in consultation with the trade within the limits of eight pence for fair common leaf to two shillings for finest tea. At the present rate of exchange on the basis of f.o.b. costs and prices paid by the Food Ministry for their purchases three million pounds worth of tea not taken by the Ministry will be free from re-export restrictions. The quantities of tea at present re-exportable to blockaded countries are very small.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S VISIT.

London, Dec. 23. Everything is being arranged to secure befittingly the reception of President Wilson. Charing Cross station is being magnificently decorated within and without. The route is already beflagged with over ten thousand yards of pennants. American detachments will be stationed in the interior of the station, three thousand Britishers will line the route and contingents of Wrens, Waacs and Penguins will be stationed from Hyde Park Corner to the Palace. The King, President Wilson and the Duke of Connaught will be in the first carriage and the Queen, Mrs. Wilson and Princess Mary in the second. The Sovereign's escort of Life Guards accompanies the cortege. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson will occupy a magnificent suite of seven rooms at Buckingham Palace.

STREET FIGHTING IN BERLIN.

Amsterdam, Dec. 25. There was heavy street fighting in Berlin on the morning of the 24th round the castle and royal stables which a Naval Division occupied. The Third Cavalry Division bombarded the buildings and eventually the sailors withdrew, terms of retirement being arranged, leaving behind 48 killed and wounded.

CANTON SILK TRADE.

REPORT FOR 1918.

There has been a fair demand for raw silk throughout the period under review, which has been severely handicapped, however, by the shortage of freights throughout the year. Indeed, in the early part of the season stocks became so congested that trade was at a standstill and the position was only relieved through a special boat being put on by a Japanese Company which carried the record cargo of 7,500 bales. Heavy floods during the months of June and August so badly damaged the crops the "4th" was reduced by 4,000 bales, the "5th" by 4,500 and the "6th" by 5,000 bales as compared with the previous year.

Prices throughout the season have been unusually steady, largely due to the decreased output and the high rates of exchange prevailing.

During the latter part of the year a departure was made, owing to the initiation of the French Chamber of Commerce, in the formation of "Le Comité International pour l'amélioration de la Sericulture" and the "Kwangtung" which it is hoped will have exceedingly useful results. It is hoped to obtain the confidence of the Chinese producers and through the scientific elimination of disease and the improvement of silk nurseries and filatures to increase and improve the production of South China silk.

In raw silk, 3,637 bales more were shipped to Europe than in 1917 and to the United States of America 2,515 bales less.

In waste silk, there was a fairly brisk demand up to the end of October both for Europe and America, but since then there has been little doing. To Europe 9,387 bales less were shipped than in 1917 but to America an increase of 1,381 bales is registered. Japan has taken 1,499 bales less than last year.

Pierced Cocoons.—The trade to Europe shows a decline of 480 bales but an increase of 2,326 bales to America.

The year closes with fairly substantial stocks of raw silk on hand.

THE COBNET THEATRE.

There is a most excellent programme now running at the above well-appointed cinema. It will continue for two nights more. The principal attraction is the splendid five-part film, "The Walls of Jericho," adapted from Alfred Sutro's play and featuring William Breece. It is a most arresting story of American camp life and society activity combined, in which tragedy, love, jealousy and revenge are the main themes. To be appreciated it must be seen, the acting being some of the finest and most realistic ever seen on the screen. It is beautifully clear also. Then there is a very funny Max Linder picture in two parts: "Max Wants a Divorce." This is a scream from beginning to end and shows the inimitable Max at his very best. A most interesting British Gazette goes to complete a programme which for variety and all-round excellence it would be hard to beat. It should be added that the orchestra is responsible for much of the very best kind of accompaniment, too often overlooked with cinema being so much a visual art.

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THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

PHONETIC SYSTEM ADOPTED.

A phonetic system which is based on a set of 39 alphabets and which will facilitate to a very great extent the study of the Chinese language has at last been officially adopted by the Chinese Government as may be witnessed by the following order issued by the Ministry of Education on November 23—

Order No. 75 (Translation).
We find that the proposal for the unification of our national language had already received sanction at the Central (Educational) Conference held under the auspices of the Ministry of Learning in the former Qing Dynasty. Since the inauguration of the Republic, this Ministry has fully considered the question of our national language, and we must necessarily begin by unifying our phonetics. Therefore, a Phonetic Unification Conference was specially held in the 1st year (1912) for the purpose of discussing this subject. The members of that Conference have discussed and adopted a phonetic system containing 39 alphabets (divided into three denominations, viz. 24 initials, 3 medials and 12 finals—Total, to take the place of our present system of fants' (a sort of spelling, also based on phonetic principles, devised to give the approximately right reading of a Chinese character by means of two other Chinese characters, one representing the consonant and one the vowel which should be pronounced repeatedly and in one breath—Tr.). They have also decided by a majority the proper pronunciation of the commonly used characters. They then requested this Ministry to devise methods for universal adoption of this system as on record.

In the 4th year (1915) schools to teach (the use of) phonetic alphabets were established as an experiment, and this system has developed and spread very extensively during the three years following its inception. In this year, the principals of the high normal schools of pedagogy of the whole country have held a conference at which it was resolved to establish in all such high schools a special course for the teaching of the phonetic alphabets and the national language, with the object of training teachers of our national language. The resolution in question has been submitted to this Ministry, and copies of it have been sent to all the high normal schools with an order that it (the resolution) be carried.

However, it is apprehended that these alphabets, having not been officially promulgated by this Ministry, may undergo some slight alterations in the course of their extensive adoption, which would prejudice our whole aim at unification. Therefore, the 39 alphabets are hereby formally

THOSE MAD BUYERS. AT A WAR-TIME AUCTION SALE.

I have just been to an auction sale. I did not go to buy—thank heaven! My duty as representing the family was to see that none of the things were thrown away to brokers at absurd prices. I had a note of the cost of the principal articles in the sale, and was prepared to buy them in rather than let them be sacrificed.

The house was crowded with gloomy-looking brokers and eager-faced women in fur coats. The auctioneer had a happy smile. I understood that smile after a moment or two.

The first article put up was a piano. I turned up my notes and found that this piano, cost fifty pounds 12 years ago. I was prepared to go to twenty-five rather than let it be sacrificed. I looked sternly round on the brokers, who were doubtless conspiring to rob an innocent family by purchasing things for a song.

"Piano," said the auctioneer, "fine, tone and in excellent condition."

"Thirty guineas!" shrieked a fur-coated lady at him.

A broker next to me groaned. The fur-coaters took the bidding in hand. Finally the auctioneer, hardly troubling to conceal his amusement, knocked it down for 70 guineas. Twelve years' use of the piano and £23 10s. profit at the end of the time—this seemed good business. How bitterly I regretted that when I furnished I had not provided myself with half a dozen pianos! Then came an old-fashioned red velvet dining-room suite, which I had known for 20 years. When it went for £20 I retired from my function as guardian of the sale. It was obvious that it was the buyers who needed guardians.

When the sale was over I found that, deducting all costs, it had produced three times as much as our estimate of the selling value. "You didn't get much," I said to a gloomy broker who stood by me.

"Get much," he growled. "I tell you that in this world there's always a lot of people with more money than sense, and there's an extra allowance of 'em in these times."

As I went home I saw a garden roller in an ironmonger's shop. It was marked £3 15s. I had just seen its twin, which could scarcely have been improved by a score years' wear, sold for five guineas—R. M. in the *Daily Chronicle*.

published, in order to facilitate their adoption in all our provinces and territories. Should there be found any amendment really desirable, let this be deliberated at a future conference in order (to make them) to reach a state of perfection.

GENERAL NEWS.

SALUTING ARMY WOMEN.

A letter from Queen Mary consenting to become Patroness-in-Chief of the Women's Active Service Clubs was read recently at the Mansion House, where a meeting was held in support of the movement for establishing residential clubs for the rank and file. Mr. Lloyd George, who is patron, wrote to express the appreciation of the Government of the work of the Women's Active Service Corps. Viscount Milner, Secretary for War, said the women of the Active Service Corps were in a position to render invaluable service to the country as the great final crisis approached. Women's help was being called for from any number of quarters. The American Army, for instance, were now calling for between four and five thousand of our active service women, and our own Army were short by several thousand. Admiral Sims, Chief of the United States Navy, declared that the presence of women at the front had a wonderful effect on the troops. He would like to see women bring their influence to bear on the War Department to pass a regulation that officers of the Army and Navy of all ranks must salute every WAAC and WREN they met in the street.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Matters affecting the public interest were dealt with at the concluding session of the Postmen's Federation Conference at Derby recently. Mr. Stuart-Bunning, the general secretary, said he thought it ought to be made clear publicly that when the war was over the Post Office intended, or at any rate there was good reason to believe they intended, to cut down the Post Office services in the most drastic fashion. They were to be reduced to a point very much below what they were before the war. Of course such a reduction was serious from the Labour point of view, but it was not so serious to them as to the public. The commercial interests of the country, not less than the social interests, were dependent in a very great measure upon the Post Office.

GREAT WHITE CROSS.

Caughy Pinn, rector of Christ Church, Kingstown, in a statement to the *Irish Times*, writes: "On Saturday afternoon last there was a bank of cloud on the horizon, and against a clear sky above it there appeared for some moments the form of a great white cross of absolutely perfect shape. It was seen by at least four members of my own household, not all of them together or from the same place, as well as by other people. One of the witnesses described it to me that it had seemed to him first as if there were a great cloud figure with outstretched arms which, assumed the form of a cross; and as the sharpness of its outlines passed it seemed to be full of the faces of men and women. It was just, as it were, over the place where the disaster (to the Leinster) had happened."

PRISONERS' SONG IN BERLIN.

A stirring incident is recorded by a member of the R.A.M.C. who has just returned to London as one of the batch of 500 repatriated prisoners of war. His party travelled to Holland from Posen, via Berlin, and he says: "When we reached Berlin on Oct. 3 we were marched through the streets, and we let the Berliners see what Englishmen are. We walked erect as if on parade, and all the time kept singing 'Keep the home fires burning.' The guards tried to stop us, but we kept on singing at the top of our voices for the benefit of the crowds who watched us."

MACKINTOSH'S HEIR DEAD.

A Reuter telegram from Washington announces the death from pneumonia of Captain Angus Mackintosh, Hon. Attaché to the British Embassy there and only son of the Mackintosh of Mackintosh. Captain Mackintosh married last November Lady Maud Cavendish, daughter of the Duke of Devonshire, the present Governor-General of Canada, and a daughter was born to them at Montreal on Sept. 24.

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YESTERDAY'S
TELEGRAMS.(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")
**GREAT WELCOME FOR PRESIDENT
WILSON.**

London, Dec. 28.
The weather at Dover like that at London, was crisp and frosty. French gunners escorted President Wilson and his family to the Channel where he was met by Admiral Keyes, Commanding the Dover Patrol, who took over the escort, whereof aeroplanes and sea planes formed part. The arrival at Dover was announced by the firing of a salute. A big crowd lining the shore and crews manning the ships raised hearty cheers. The Duke of Connaught on behalf of H.M. the King met the President, and the Mayor presented on address. A salute of forty-one guns was fired from the Tower and Hyde Park when President Wilson and H.M. the King emerged from Charing Cross. The procession route was a blaze of colour, not only important buildings, but private houses being gaily decked with bunting. The crowds early assembled. The largest were outside Charing Cross station, Trafalgar Square, Hyde Park Corner and in front of the Palace. The scheme of decoration of the quadrant facing the Palace was especially effective, scores of Union Jacks and Stars and Stripes flying from a row of masts. As the party emerged from the station in the magnificent Royal Carriages, such a shout of welcome from tens of thousands of throats rent the air as is rarely heard in London. Even the thunder of the guns, the peeling of the bells and the noise of the escorting aeroplanes overhead were temporarily drowned. President Wilson was obviously elated, as doffing his hat he bowed, smiling joyously in response. Forty American pressmen who travelled in President Wilson's train expressed themselves as deeply impressed with the memorable spectacle. All along the route the reception was equally magnificent. As the procession reached Marlborough House Queen Alexandra, who was accompanied by the Queen of Norway, Prince Olaf and Princess Victoria, came out to the edge of the pavement. The crowd voluntarily and immediately fell back clearing a space for the Queen Mother and party. As the President's carriage passed President Wilson, who was on the far side, leaned forward and saluted the Royal group, who waved their welcome. There was continuous cheering from the immense multitude as the President entered the Palace. He appeared in response, shortly afterwards on the balcony with Mrs. Wilson, followed by the King and Queen, Princess Mary and the Duke of Connaught. The President bowed his acknowledgments and waved his hat. He stood some little time before the crowd cheering again. The Queen handed him a small Union Jack which he waved repeatedly. He then handed it to Mrs. Wilson who also waved it. President Wilson addressed a few words to the huge throng, expressing great pleasure at his reception, five aeroplanes in battle formation flew over the Palace during the proceedings. Viscount Grey will head a deputation of the League of Nations Union to President Wilson on Saturday. The deputation includes Lord Bryce, General Smuts and Professor Gilbert Murray. Among those who met President Wilson at Charing Cross were General Botha, Sir Robert Borden, General Smuts, the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. George Barnes, Sir Eric Geddes and the Lord Mayor.

EX-KAISERIN DYING.

Copenhagen, December 22.
The "Frankfurter Zeitung" states that the ex-Empress will scarcely live to see the New Year. She is suffering from apoplexy and heart disease. The ex-Kaiser is also seriously ill. His car disease is aggravated and it is thought may spread to the brain.

BOLSHEVIK DESTROYERS
CAPTURED.

London, December 27.
The Admiralty states that Captain E. S. Thesiger, commanding the "HMS. Thetis," has captured two Bolshevik destroyers, one of which was engaged in bombarding the British fleet in the vicinity of the Heligoland Bight. The two destroyers and their crews were captured.

NOTICES.



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TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

TROUBLE IN BERLIN.

Amsterdam, Dec. 24.
According to a message from Berlin two sailors guarding the Chancellor's residence yesterday informed Herr Ebert and Herr Lansberg that they had been ordered to allow no one to enter or leave the house, whereupon the telephone line was cut. In consequence of Herr Ebert's strong protest access was finally allowed and the telephone was restored. Subsequently Berlin troops arrived to protect the building, whereupon after long negotiations the guard of sailors was induced to depart, when the troops also departed. The sailors' attitude is attributed to the Government's action of making the payment of their wages conditional upon departure from the castle where extensive depredations have been committed.

Copenhagen, December 25.
Despatches from Berlin last night state that the situation is becoming serious for the Government. Further regiments and an increasing number of civilians have joined the sailors and the Spartacus group.

Copenhagen, December 26.
The counter-revolution subsided on Tuesday upon the arrival of the Guard Divisions from Potsdam. These demonstrated in front of the Sailors' Headquarters whereupon the sailors, it is alleged, opened fire. The Guards replied, doing heavy damage to the Palace, especially the Kaiser's Balcony which was ruined. Ledebour arrived in a motor-car and made a speech condemning the summing-up of troops from Potsdam, and characterising the proceedings as fratricidal. He proposed that a Commission should be appointed to discuss the basis of union between Sailors and Soldiers. This was quickly done, the sailors meanwhile capitulating. Twenty of their officers were temporarily arrested. They stated that when they fired they thought the Guards represented Royalist Counter-Revolutionaries.

Amsterdam, December 26.
The Sailors Headquarters at Berlin has surrendered to the Government troops.

London, December 26.
The situation in Berlin is obscure owing to the meagreness of news, but it is clear there has been considerable street fighting. Some reports say that several parts of the city are more or less in the hands of the sailors and soldiers. Supported by the Spartacus group they demand that the Ebert and "Hanse" Government be replaced by the Ledebour and Liebknecht Ministry. Ledebour and Liebknecht conferred long with the Ministers but the result was not disclosed. Further trouble is feared.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

TELEGRAPHIC RESTRICTIONS
REMOVED.

London, December 27.
The Postmaster General announces that from January 1st registered abbreviated telegraphic addresses inwards and outwards may be used.

"Vorwaerts" states that a large number of soldiers of the Berlin Guard, also a few of the Republican Guard and numerous armed civilians, have joined the sailors, who with other Spartacus have made Marstall Building their headquarters. Loyal troops repeatedly attempted to take the building but were repulsed. The counter-revolutionaries now also hold Koenig Strasse and many other houses. Loyal troops are stationed in Hinter den Linden and Werderschen Platz. The Spartacus want the force of Republican Guards to return to Potsdam. As far as is at present known the trouble originated through discontent of sailors guarding various public buildings, owing to not being relieved. When ultimately the soldiers refused them they refused to leave the city. Other discontented elements joined them and apparently the Spartacus thought the occasion opportune for a coup d'etat.

Copenhagen, Dec. 27.
A German semi-official account of Tuesday's happenings in Berlin states that some of the large pillars were destroyed in the Palace and the Royal stables were heavily damaged during the violent artillery-firing. The Cabinet Council decided to immediately withdraw troops not belonging to the Berlin garrison. The message declares that the events solely concerned the question of wages. A message from Kiel states that sailors and soldiers have denounced the Berlin outbreak and assured the Government of their support.

Copenhagen, Dec. 24.
Herr Brockdorf Raatzau, the new German Foreign Secretary, in an interview with the "Politiken" says he does not cherish any illusion of the magnitude of the difficulties confronting the German Foreign Office, the most important problem being the foundation of a "peace of righteousness" based on President Wilson's principles. If such a peace is successfully concluded he is of opinion that the basis for a League of Nations can be established, after which he is striving his utmost with the German people's support.

Copenhagen, Dec. 22.
Owing to the demand of the Berlin Socialists for the abolition of lights in Church, Herr Spahn, the leader of the Catholic Centre Party, has appealed to all churchmen to join the Centralists in opposing the Socialists.

Prepaid Advertisements.

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WANTED.—LESSONS in the latest Dances by a Lady and two Gentlemen. Reply stating terms to Box 1456 Hongkong Telegraph.

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LOST.—BROWN leather trunk from s.s. Van Waerwijck on 21st December. Initials on cover E. P. J. Reply c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

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FOR SALE.—Sailing yacht in good condition, complete with dinghy etc. Will exchange for motor cycle.—Apply Box No. 1469.

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Han kow, Foochow and Breakfast Teas.

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Have had the honour of supplying military officers for many years.
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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

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Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

BIRTH.

MACKENZIE.—On December 21st, 1918, at Pakhoi, the wife of Rev. N. Mackenzie, of a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1918.

JAPAN'S POLICY TOWARDS CHINA.

Rightly or wrongly, Japan's attitude towards China in the immediate past has been widely regarded as not altogether above suspicion. There have been incidents, especially since the Great War, which have created the impression that the statesmen of the Island Empire, in their dealings with the Chinese Republic, have adopted a policy suggestive of a desire to secure for the Japanese special concessions and interests at the expense both of the Chinese and of other nations having dealings with this incipiently great nation. For these reasons, the report which we published on Saturday of an alleged change of policy on the part of Japan in regard to Chinese matters will have been read with more than ordinary interest. It is generally recognised that in the future there will be great commercial and industrial openings in China, and it has been equally apparent that Japan has let no opportunities go by whereby she would be able to gain a large, if not a controlling, interest in that country. There are, of course, reasons why Japan should seek to profit by her favourable geographical position vis-à-vis China and to aim at securing an outlet for her enterprise and energies in the adjacent territory. But circumstances have arisen which has suggested intentions of a scarcely altruistic order. Hence the suspicions which have been aroused.

The message indicating the possibility of a change of attitude on the part of Japan credits a certain Japanese official with the statement that the Japanese have found it advisable to change their attitude towards China; that they will give up their demand for "special interests"; will adopt a fair attitude in conjunction with Britain, America and France; and will return Tsingtau to China unconditionally. Under these three headings we can group most of the criticism which has been levelled at Japan in the past, so far as her Chinese policy is concerned. On the first point we recall the famous twenty-one demands which looked pretty much as if designs were intended on the integrity of China; secondly, we bear in mind the fact that these demands conflicted with prior interests of other nations; and, in the third place, we cannot overlook the fact that Japan has shown anything but a clear and straightforward intention so far as the future of Tsingtau goes. On this latter question we remember especially the unofficial, though presumably inspired, statements which have been made from time to time by Japanese statesmen and which have been in direct contrast to the original declaration that Japan merely occupied the place temporarily, with the view to its eventual restoration to China.

If the impression has got abroad that Japan has not been altogether above-board and sincere in her policy towards the Chinese, the leaders of the former nation have only themselves to blame. They have revealed a spirit which has fitted in with the idea that special privileges were being sought and that the weak would have to give place to the strong. In view of the continued unrest in China, the temptation has been great, we admit, but there have been other nations than the Japanese who have had an active interest in developments in China. That fact has a direct connection with "the change in the position of world affairs" to which the unnamed Japanese official ascribes the decision of the Japanese Government to modify its attitude. If there is truth in the report, then it would appear that wiser counsels are prevailing in Japan. This is not the appropriate moment for any nation to cast greedy eyes on her neighbours. The civilised world has been fighting that conception for over four years now. If Japan, by her foreign policy, has wrongfully given the impression that she has designs on China, now is the time for her to right herself in the eyes of the world. In she does not, consequences of the utmost gravity may arise in the near future.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

FINANCING TRADE.

The Committee which has been deliberating on the question of the provision of financial facilities for post-war trade has now presented its report and the conclusions at which it has arrived are of decided importance. The chief point in the report is that State assistance is not necessary, inasmuch as existing institutions, with certain extensions, ought to be able to provide sufficient facilities. The complaint has often been voiced that British trade and commerce has been at a distinct disadvantage in the past from the fact that competition has been encountered from foreign concerns backed up by State subsidies, but against that point there has been in many quarters a rooted objection felt at Britain following such a policy. State subsidies have without doubt been of great value to young commercial countries entering the field against older and well established rivals, but the burden on the State has always been felt and the tendency has been to modify or abolish the subsidies as the industries concerned became placed on a firm footing. The Committee to whose report we are referring is probably right when it pins its faith to British commercial and banking men, who have shown a capacity for expanding their interests and those of the Empire, of which we may well be proud.

But if they do not require financial aid from the State, British traders have at any rate a right to expect far greater encouragement from the Government than they have received in the past. This applies especially to the foreign markets, where Consular assistance might well be more freely given. This is one important respect in which the State can lend a hand, and another is by the appointment of commercial attaches—men of expert knowledge—in regions where there are big trade openings. This latter step has already been approved by the Government, and if the right men are chosen, results of the greatest magnitude should follow. It is high time, however, that these men were at their posts. We in Hongkong are vitally interested in this question, since the Colony is to come within the new scheme decided upon. It might not therefore be amiss if occasion were taken as early as possible to sound the Imperial Government, through the medium of the local authorities, as to when we may expect to see the new officials at their posts.

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LONG RANGE GUNS.

So far, no full details have been received of the components of the long range guns or of the shells used, with which the Germans were able to throw explosive projectiles upon Paris from a distance of something like seventy miles, so we are left to conjecture, more or less, as to exactly what were the methods employed. The theories put forward include the discovery of a new and powerful explosive; a specially devised projectile, which, by some means, gained of itself added velocity after leaving the gun, and what seems the most feasible solution, a proportional increase in the size of the gun and the charge in respect to the range. One thing appears to be quite certain—that as the distance a shell is to be fired is lengthened, so must the dimensions of the target be increased. This is borne out by the great help the directing aeroplanes gave to the shorter (comparatively) range guns, for it was shown that the range, in this work, had to be corrected, in some cases, many times, before the target was found. If that be so, correct range for a small object such as a gun emplacement, a munition dump, or even a large munition factory in the case of a long range gun, would be, taking into consideration the difference in distance, practically an impossibility, and, of course, at a distance of 70 miles, aeroplane direction would be useless. The logical conclusion, therefore, is that the long range gun would be out of the running, for defensive purposes and of use only to barbarous fighters like the Germans to throw projectiles on a large city, trusting to luck that they would fall within a radius of about ten miles. It is therefore a question whether we can assume that the abnormally long range gun will disappear, as did the Zeppelin. Time alone will supply the answer.

DAY BY DAY.

YEARS FOLLOWING YEARS
STEAL SOMETHING EVERY DAY.
AT LAST THEY STEAL US FROM
OURSELVES AWAY.

TO-MORROW'S ANNIVERSARY.
To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of the capture by the Australians of Bougainville, the largest of the Solomon Islands.

THE DOLLAR.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$4.47.16d.

SWORN IN.
At the meeting of the Legislative Council, to-day, the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe was duly sworn in for his seat as Captain Superintendent of Police.

KAILAN OUTPUT.
The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mine for the week ending December 14, amounted to 70,290 tons and the sales during the period to 62,820 tons.

OUR FASHION FEATURE.
Our illustrated fashion article will appear in to-morrow's (Tuesday's) issue on account of no paper being published on Wednesday, the usual day on which this feature appears.

MORE RACE PONIES.
Eight more subscription griffins have arrived from Shanghai by the S.S. Suinyang. They are to be drawn for at 5 p.m. to-day at the Jockey Club Stables, Causeway Bay.

CALENDAR.
Messrs. Gande, Price and Co., Ltd., the well-known wine and spirit merchants, have issued a very dainty little calendar for 1919, bearing a coloured study of a girl's head, entitled "Given."

SPOTTED FEVER.
There seems to be something in the theory that cold weather, with its consequent overcrowding, is likely to produce more cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, for the return issued to-day shows four cases (all Chinese). They were all non-fatal.

TREAT FOR MACAO.
We hear that Madame Zaleska and Mr. Kirilloff have kindly consented to visit Macao on the 7th ultimo in order to give a concert at the Hotel de Ville.

A SPECIAL PROGRAMME will be given, including French, Italian and Spanish items. Macao will no doubt appreciate the treat.

NOW DON'T COME UP AGAIN.
"Do they give you much trouble in Des Voeux Road?" asked Mr. Melbourne this morning when an unlicensed hawk was brought up. Inspector Sullivan: "Not a great lot but a certain amount. We have to be after them to keep the street clear."—" \$1. Now, don't come up again."

JUST RETURNED AND STARTED HAWKING.
"Have you ever had a licence?" "Yes, before, I have been away to my country for a year. I have just come down."—"Oh, just returned and started hawking."

"Any previous conviction? Well, oh, tell him that a gentleman like himself must get a licence. Tell him \$2." The oracle in Mr. Melbourne's Court spoke.

IS THERE A GREEK KING?
It was like this. A certain look-out Chinese on board the Tuguan was prosecuted, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne this morning, with the larceny of three piastre notes from the drawer of the chief officer, Mr. John Simpson. Inspector Gordon explained what a piastre was. "O piastre, O, I see! I thought it was a Greek King." The chief officer said that the defendant and he were on watch on the night of the 27th from 9 p.m. to 10.20. The defendant was relieved. Witness had lost at various times during the last few weeks from his cabin and he kept three piastre notes in his drawer, marked them and noted the numbers. After coming off duty at midnight witness went to his cabin and found the notes missing. He suspected the defendant and on a search being made of his trunk, the notes were found. The Magistrate said it was a pity that the money was not locked up. After being told that a Chinese ship, Mr. Melbourne sentenced to the thief to 14 days' rigorous imprisonment.

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CURRENT COIN.

[BY "MEGARTOR"]

That versatile American writer Bret Harte wrote: "For ways that are dark the heathen Chinese is not the only pebble on the beach." He certainly is not, for the Japanese exporters and manufacturers of shoe-laces are going to divide the honours. Recently, Great Britain banned the import of shoe-laces into the United Kingdom. We did not know the reason that prompted the British Government to place this embargo until we were enlightened by a Kobe paper. It appears that our Japanese exporters of shoe-laces were quite irate at the measure taken by the British and strong representations were made to have it removed. The representatives of shoe-lace manufacturers and exporters visited the Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce asking that the authorities induce the British Government to remove the ban. The officials told the groaners that "their faces were black" (as the Indians put it to guilty persons), the reason for the British ban being that some Japanese merchants forwarded to England a certain quantity of hemp braid labelled "shoe-laces," thereby ignoring the British embargo on hemp braid. The officials further stated that under such circumstances the authorities have not the face to approach the British Government on the subject."

Sir Paul Chater has been the pioneer of the wolfram industry in this Colony, and now that it is booming it is fitting that we should recall the exhaustive work accomplished by him in exploiting tungsten ore in South China. His faith in the wolfram wealth of the Colony is to-day reflected in the growing exports. Great Britain and America are the world's largest consumers of tungsten, the metal being used for hardening steel, in the manufacture of filament lamps, etc. The Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Hunan Provinces have rich deposits of this material, which are mined by Chinese principally, and giving employment to thousands. Up to September last Hongkong exported \$1,483,387 worth of wolfram ore.

With the announcement that the British Government has arranged with the Provisional Government of Murmansk to establish the value of the rouble at 40 roubles to £1 local, evidently this rate of exchange has been fixed for the purposes of Russo-British transactions, and is apparently a temporary fixture. Shanghai, Hongkong, Vladivostok and Harbin think otherwise, for the price of the rouble has steadily slumped since the announcement, and is now quoted at 10 to 12 cents per rouble. Numerous dealers in Hongkong and Shanghai are reported to have been heavily hit and a vast quantity of the note is now being "nursed."

The best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft' agley. Holders of roubles were so buoyed by the good news of Germany's capitulation that they saddled themselves with large stocks, little expecting their apple cart to be upset. A lot of money has been amassed in the rouble, gamble. The Russians in Shanghai are reported to have made a good pile, the rates for the rouble varying at various centres. While, for instance, it was 15 cents in Shanghai, in Hongkong it would be 21 cents at least. Again, the rates at Harbin and Vladivostok would not be the same. In this way a Russian in Shanghai, who had agents in all the important rouble-consuming centres, is reported to have amassed a considerable fortune by purchasing, at a cheaper rate and selling in a dearer mart. Those who had of gold and 30,000 pounds of silver purchased the rouble at about 15 cents will now have expected that the price of gold will nurse the baby until fall and the value of roubles, which are now worth only 20 kopecks, will increase.

The reconstruction of Russia is a moot point at present. Round Table suggested a fortnight ago that it should come from America. Siberia's resources are immeasurable and some enlightened Russians have formed, incorporated them into companies to develop them. Hitherto, the development of the country has been principally confined to individuals or to private companies consisting of a few partners and, owing to the lack of sufficient capital, many an enterprise has proved a failure instead of a success. The recognition of public companies by the new Siberian Government will doubtless cause the eventual promotion of many such and give an impetus to the more rapid development of the country. The financial position of Siberia is a gold and silver reserve of 45,000 pounds and 30,000 pounds of silver. In consequence, it may be expected that the price of gold will nurse the baby until fall and the value of roubles, which are now worth only 20 kopecks, will increase.

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The Corps Revolver Competition was won by C.S.M. Rattey (22). Pte. W.L. Leask ran very close, scoring 21.

In the classification competition Major Wakeman scored 55 out of a possible 80. Sgt. McHuckee, although he obtained a similar aggregate, got second place as Major Wakeman had better averages.

The Francis Cup was won by No. 4 Platoon (Sgt. Edmonds, Corp. G.A. Grimes, Pres. Taylor and Dovey) with a total score of 197. No. 8 Platoon was second with 193. No. 5 Platoon third with 176. No. 2 Platoon fourth with 170, and No. 1 Platoon fifth.

The Corps Championship was carried off by Lee, Corp. Goodman with 95 points. Lee, Corp. J. A. Green being second with 88 points.

Those interested, are reminded that the sale of the wreck of the S.S. Sunkiang will take place at Mr. G. P. Lammer's sale rooms at noon to-morrow (Tuesday), the 31st instant.

USEFUL TO MOTORISTS.
We have received a copy of the Motor Car Log book which is issued by the Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd., for which the local agents are the Union Trading Co., of Prince's Buildings. This handy little booklet, which comprises a diary, a mileage chart and much useful information to motorists, is being supplied by the Union Trading Co. to policy-holders and intending policy-holders.

The rate of the rouble before the Russian Revolution used to be over a dollar, but Russian credit has since gone to the dogs, and it is stated that the Bolshevik Government has flooded the country with new issues. In this connection, it is interesting to mention that speculators in roubles decline to look at the new issues, though why this should be so is not apparent.

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The following financial minutes, recommended by H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, were referred to the Finance Committee and subsequently approved:—

\$130 in aid of the vote Kowloon-Canton Railway, general charges, other charges, incidental expenses.

\$500 in aid of the vote Charitable Services, other charitable allowances.

\$950 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, communications, approaches to the temporary stations near Barker Road and Kennedy Road on the Peak Tramway Line.

\$13,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Hongkong, miscellaneous, (17) typhoon and rainstorm damages.

\$1,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, drainage, (8) miscellaneous drainage works, B.—general works.

\$13,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, communications, (5) roads, K.—general works.

\$1,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Hongkong, buildings, (1) maintenance of buildings.

\$991.90 in aid of the following votes:—Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon—Buildings, (31) Royal Observatory, new magnetic hut, \$133.91; water works, (40) miscellaneous water works, \$977.99.

\$37.74 in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Kowloon, miscellaneous, (34) typhoon and rainstorm damages.

\$2,400 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, miscellaneous, resumption of ferry piers.

THE TOBACCO ORDINANCE.
The Hon. Colonial Secretary move the following resolution under Section 7 of the Tobacco Ordinance, 1916:—

"It is hereby resolved that the Resolution of the Legislative Council passed on the 3rd day of August, 1916, which imposed certain duties on tobacco, be repealed, and that the duties to be paid on tobacco as from and including the date of publication of this resolution in the Gazette shall be those specified in the Schedule hereto, the duties specified in the third columns of Parts I, II and III of the said Schedule being payable irrespective of the accuracy of the figures in the first columns thereof." (Then follows the detailed Schedule giving the duty on practically all brands of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.)

The Hon. Colonial Secretary said the resolution had been in the hands of the Hon. Members for some time. It contains no new principle as regard tobacco duties. The last resolution was passed by the Council on August 3, 1916, and was to the effect that tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, of a certain value, carried duties at certain rates. Cigars not less than \$2.50 per pound were taxed at \$1.50 per pound and others at less than that value at 10 cents per pound. The rates at that time were similar to those set out in this resolution. It has been found that the fluctuation in exchange here and in various other places has led to a corresponding change in value. Cigars at \$2. per pound are, at the rate of exchange in Manila, in Peking, sometimes higher and sometimes lower, which makes it very difficult for the Superintendent to keep track of the changes, which bring cigars, tobacco and cigarettes one side of the line and the other. Therefore, the Ordinance will increase.

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MUSKETRY FIRING.

H. K. D. C. RIFLE SHOOT CONCLUDES.

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YEE SANG FAT CO.

JUST RECEIVED WOOLEN & COTTON FANCY

BLANKETS.

CAN USED FOR BATH GOWNS.

PINK, BLUE, GRAY, & BROWN COLOURS

SIZE 64 X 78 PRICE \$8.50 EACH

ALL WOOL WHITE

BLANKETS

PRICE \$35.00 A PAIR

FINE BABY BLANKETS

\$1.75 \$2.75 \$4.00

YEE SANG FAT CO.
34, Queen's Road Central.

IN MEMORY OF THE GALLANT DEAD.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL SERVICE.

The special service in memory of those who have fallen in the War, held in St. John's Cathedral, yesterday morning, was one of the most impressive ceremonies ever observed in the Colony. The congregation included His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.), His Excellency the General Officer Commanding (Major General Ventris), and Commodore and Mrs. Gomer, who occupied seats facing the Chancel. A detachment of men from H.M.S. were given seats in the Chancel and in the body of the Cathedral were a number of men from the various Regiments stationed in the Colony.

The Bishop of Victoria (the Rt. Rev. Dr. Lander) conducted the service and was assisted by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle and the Rev. G.B. Shann, the Rev. W.H. Hewitt and the Rev. J. W. Harrington were also present. Mr. J. W. White officiated at the organ. The service was commenced by the congregation singing the first verse of the National Anthem, after which the Rev. Copley Moyle read the sentences from the Burial Service during the procession from the main entrance of the Cathedral to the Chancel. His Excellency then mounted the steps of the Chancel and said: "Let us remember the men of this Colony who have died for their country whilst fighting for freedom." His Excellency then read out the names of the men of Hongkong's Roll of Honour, as follows:—

Alfred Charles Ernest Elborough, Kenneth Rowley Ford, Andrew Richard Stewart Miller, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, John Edward Gresson, Charles Clement Francis Cunningham, Ronald Munro, John Henry Bone, Messrs Jardine Matheson and Co.

Arthur Francis Deane, Leonard Joseph Gull, Arthur Noel Joseph, Frank Richardson, Frederick Henry Robinson, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, James Brewer, Henry Adair, Dockyard Police.

Reginald Alexander Stokes, Messrs. Deason, Looker, Deacon and Harston.

Alan Davidson, Shewan, Messrs. Shevan Tomes and Co., Herbert George Wakeford, Mr. Boyd Gardner, Ernest Kennedy, Drury, Harold Wilson, John Delahanty, Edward Charles, John Robert Edwards, Arthur Alchamach, Ernest George Painting, Hongkong Police.

Laurel Oscar Collins, Arthur H. Jones, Crutchshanks, Blagden and Whampoa Dock, Mr. Noel Carmichael, Alexander, Messrs. McDonald, Charles, Nigel Gordon Walker.

Henry E. Victor—H. K. Daily.

John Hay—Prison.

Charles David de Haney, Medical Department.

Anthony Drummond Bailey, Messrs. David Sassoon and Company.

Ben. Chapman, Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son.

Francis Grissel, Messrs. Leigh and Orange.

Walter Gordon Cope, Ernest Frank Gordon Orchard, Messrs. Lane Crawford and Co.

F. M. Sures, W. H. Church, A.H. Best, Cyril Francis Wogan, Bowen-Howlands.

Hugh Ivor Jones, The Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Cecil McCutcheon, Noel Mitchell, Ronnie Dean Channert, William Howell Stapleton.

Sinclair, Public Works Department.

Peter Syngnam, Dixon, Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist.

His Excellency concluded by saying: "Eternal rest to them and may the Lord make His light to shine upon them."

When this solemn observance had been concluded, the choir sang "The Ole—O Valiant Hearts." This was followed by the singing of Psalm 16, after which the Rev. Stewart read the first Lesson, taking Isaiah 61. The Benediction was then observed, followed by the reading of the second Lesson (Rev. 21:1-7), the Nunc Dimittis, the Lesser Litany, the Lord's Prayer and special Prayers to the Grace. The congregation then joined in singing Hymn 499. The sermon followed, which was preached by the Bishop, who prefixed his address by reading the Bidding Prayer, which is used in Cathedral upon State occasions. The sermon was followed by singing Hymn 491 during which a collection was taken on behalf of a memorial to those who have fallen, which it is proposed to place in the Cathedral or its grounds. The Benediction then followed, at the conclusion of which the Organist played the "Dead March in Saul." The service was brought to a close by the sounding of the Artillery and Cavalry Last Post, by the Bagpipers of the Royal Garrison Artillery, under Corporal Campbell.

For his sermon the Bishop took as his text St. Luke 20-38. The preacher said: "inter alia: Throughout the length and breadth of the British Empire on that day solemn memorial services were being held in commemoration of those who had fallen in the war. He would have been in other Churches there were less empty places than he saw before him to-day. This was a solemn occasion and an opportunity for them to show their reverent and grateful respect for the hundreds of thousands of men who had died on their behalf. He took it there was hardly a person there but had lost someone near and dear. But those lives were not wasted. Theirs were sacrificial lives. Like their Master, they laid down their lives for their friends, for a greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friend." The Bishop then referred at some length to the subject of life after death, saying that most of them were convinced that a man sur-

vives death, but they would need another sense before they could understand these things and so they thought of these men to-day as growing in grace, serving on one side of the veil while we were on this side, each in the presence of Christ. And let those who were separated seek to be worthy of the great sacrifices made. Let them lift the life of their nation to higher ideals and be less worldly, less selfish, more spiritual, more fit for the great opportunities God had laid upon them as a nation. Let them comfort all who mourn and draw nearer to the Christ Himself. Who is the vanquisher of death, the supreme peace-maker. In Him they had Eternal Life and communion with the living and the dead.

ANXIOUS CHURCH.

The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald conducted a Memorial Service at Union Church, which was attended by a large congregation.

The Minister, taking for his text Rev. 12:2, said there were men who would not give their honour, their sense of right, their faith in God, even for dear life.

What was life worth if these were forfeited? So they honoured to-day the memory of the men who "loved not their lives even unto death," who gave their all. They remembered also the men who went from this Station, many amongst whom used to share their worship and all of whom had their good will. Some of these men suffered very severely and many a time, one recalls these heroes as they went about amongst us; it was hard to think that they were not of their number were left. How could we honour them enough? In "some small degree by doing what they did at that hour; for if there be any open door between here and yonder it would surely find passage for the solemn act of piety and love which the Sabbath services signify. They must practically recognise that they lived in a world consecrated afresh by a wealth of sacrifice which compelled their wonder, illuminated by a hope rekindled at the flame of their brethren's devotion. And may the multitude of sorrowing hearts find some large consolation in the knowledge that the work these men did and the price it cost are valued at their due worth and treasured as a priceless heritage, of which, by God's grace, we mean to make ourselves worthy.

ZALESKA-KIRILLOFF CONCERT.

A MUSICAL TRIUMPH.

Madame Zaleska (piano) and M. Kirilloff (baritone) fully justified the high reputation with which they come to the Colony, at their Concert at Kingsclere Hotel, on Saturday afternoon. A large and appreciative audience enjoyed a programme of high class music, rendered by artists of a calibre rarely heard in the Colony, and a very large attendance at the City Hall Concert on January 8 is assured, for it is inconceivable that any true lover of music would miss the opportunity of hearing these gifted musicians. Any doubts that may have existed in the mind of those hypercritical must have been put at rest after the first few bars of the first item on the programme had been played by Mme Zaleska. In this (Ballade, G. Moll) the player proved herself to be a pianist of front rank attainments, possessing the gift of interpreting Chopin with all the poetic tenderness, alternating with virile power, that the great composer infused into his works. Mme Zaleska's technique is beyond criticism and her phrasing equally perfect. These gifts she particularly displayed in the Nocturne and the delicate "grace notes" which this composition contains were rendered with wonderful feeling and a real understanding of their meaning. In the Chant Polonoise (Chopin-Liszt) and the Eleventh Hungarian Rhapsodie (Liszt), the pianist's command of the instrument was further emphasised in her clear playing of the arpeggiated passages, and chromatic runs. In the Victory Polonoise the majestic arpeggiated chords of this wonderful composition were played with astonishing power and clearness and had the

(Continued on next column.)

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CHEESE! CHEESE!! CHEESE!!!

Adds variety to your diet and is healthful food.

AMERICAN CHEESE.

COTTAGE CHEESE.

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INC. IN U.S.A.

York Buildings, Hongkong.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR THE
WYOMING SHOVEL WORKS,

WYOMING, Pa. U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF SHOVELS, SCOOPS AND SPADES.

player the use of a full concert grand piano, the effect would have been superb. It is difficult to describe, in words, the extraordinary power this talented lady possesses. This power was strikingly contrasted with her delicate touch in an encore for which she played a "Musical Box" composition, which required the most delicate treatment and the contrast was even more strikingly emphasised by a second encore which again exemplified the pianist's marvellous power and extraordinary technique. In addition to her gifts as a pianist, Madame Zaleska possesses an excellent voice, particularly her higher register, which is beautifully clear and of considerable volume. She sang the duets with Mr. Kirilloff with great sympathy and their voices blended perfectly. We should have liked to hear Madame Zaleska solo. It is a great handicap for a vocalist to sing in duets and play the accompaniments, and the excellent manner in which "Madame Zaleska accomplished this is indicative of her truly musical temperament. The Barcarolle from Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffman" was sung to perfection and drew rounds of applause from the audience.

M. Kirilloff was equally successful in his vocal items. He possesses a baritone voice of great power and sings with the expression and sympathy of a great artist. He was heard at his best in a Spanish song, by reason of the fact that the song contains few fortissimo passages, and was most suited to the acoustics of the hall. In his other items, M. Kirilloff demonstrated that he will be able to provide a vocal feast, in the City Hall, of which it is seldom the good fortune of local music lovers to avail themselves.

With two artists such as Mme Zaleska and M. Kirilloff, the programme for their next concert should be sufficient to draw a record audience.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

DINNER AND DANCE

AT the KING EDWARD HOTEL ON NEW-YEAR'S EVE. \$2.50. Dance \$1.00. Book early. Limited number of tables.

J. WITCHELL
Manager.

"HONGKONG FOOTBALL SHIELD"

"1ST ROUND REPLAY"

SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC

St. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE

AT 4.00 P.M. ON CLUB GROUND

WEDNESDAY, 1st JANUARY, 1919.

ADMISSION

STAND 50 Cents.

SEATS 20 Cents.

GEORGE GERARD,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong Football Shield Competition.

"MY IMMORTAL PLAYS."

The manager of a large film producing establishment recently wrote to Mr. Bernard Shaw suggesting that his plays, "John Bull's Other Island," "Major Barbara," and others, would make magnificent moving pictures. Mr. Shaw replied: "As you may imagine, I have gone into that pretty thoroughly. Result: None of my plays may be filmed. Filming kills a play stone dead, and should therefore be applied to the corpses of plays that have had their run. Mine are immortal. Thanks all the same for the suggestion."

DRESSING GOWNS



Warm, comfy gowns for lounge

wear, made of "Vivella";

"Jaeger" and other wool

cloths in attractive designs.

Inexpensively priced at \$22.50

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SPECIALISTS IN GENTLEMEN'S

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WE HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GENTLEMEN'S HIGH CLASS EVENING WEAR, SMART IN APPEARANCE AND OF A DEPENDABLE QUALITY, INCLUDING

Shirts (Stiff or Pleated Front)	Pumps
Collars	Ties
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DRESS SUITINGS

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THIS FAMOUS BRAND OF STOUT

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STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
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FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON VIA SINGAPORE,
PENANG, COLOMBO & PORT SAID.

S.S.	leave Hong-kong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NORE	23rd February	30th March	8th April
NOVARA	9th March	13th April	22nd ..
NELLORE	26th March	30th April	10th May

FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

DILWARA	10 January	due Bombay about 27 January
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FOR SHANGHAI.

DILWARA	29 Dec. at noon	to Shanghai only
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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS & FURTHER INFORMATION apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co. E. V. D. Parr,
Hongkong, 27th December, 1918. Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE

The Company's steamers, "Empress of Russia," "Empress of Asia," "Empress of Japan" and "Monteagle," having been released by the Government, full service from Hongkong to Vancouver, via usual ports of call will be resumed in February or March.

Particulars of sailing dates will be published shortly.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailing and conversion of accommodation, also particulars of rates and descriptive literature apply to
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SHIPPING NEWS.

U. S. SHIPPING REQUISITION.

The U. S. Government requisition of part of the fleet of 174 steamships, 18 of which are on the Pacific Coast, with an aggregate deadweight tonnage of 1,400,000 tons, is announced by the U. S. Shipping Board.

FRENCH SHIPBUILDING.

In an interview published by the *Journal*, M. Bouisson, Commissioner of Maritime Transports states that the French programme of construction is ready and its execution is about to begin. "The list of ships to be built," he says, "represents 1,500,000 tons as the first part of the programme. In addition, the State will construct large mail steamers to compete in comfort and speed with the greatest of their rivals." In conclusion M. Bouisson said that he would, if necessary, ask Parliament for a credit of two milliards (£80,000,000) for these purposes.

NEGLECT OF BRITISH FISHERIES.

Despite British traditions of seamanship we rank only third among the nations in regard to our fisheries, being surpassed by the United States and Japan. Ever since 1870 the former country has maintained a Federal Bureau of Fisheries, the sole duty of which, according to its founder, Professor Spencer Baird, is to provide "cheap food for the people at large." The annual expenditure is about £210,000, and the cash received by the United States fishermen well over £15,000,000 a year. The British catch brings its fishermen barely half as much—between £6,000,000 and £8,000,000. The chief of the bureau and his staff tour all over the world, acquiring first-hand information of fishery problems. The Japanese fisheries derive their inspiration from Washington, the present United States Commissioner having been invited to Japan to establish there an Imperial Bureau of Fisheries on the Washington model. And already Japan's fisheries have become the second in the world. The Empire Resources Development Committee, which has devoted eighteen months' study to this problem and has consulted with many experts, affirms that the reorganisation of the Imperial fisheries is beyond the capacity of private enterprise.

BOYCOTT OF GERMANS.

The boycott of the Germans from the seafarers' point of view is an outstanding factor in the political programme of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, which is a member of, and closely identified with, the objects of the Merchant Seafarers' League. To this end the Guild has secured a great number of signatures to the policy outlined by the president of the League, Mr. Havelock Wilson, and through its medium from the officers' point of view, and through the Seamen's and Firemen's Union from the men's point of view, the Guild will have something to contend with should he ever again attempt to encroach on our maritime domains. Mr. Havelock Wilson has recently written conveying his thanks for the further support the Guild has lately given to him.

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS.

The Secretary of the U. S. Navy, appearing before the House Merchant Marine Committee on December 13, advocated the passage of a Bill for permanent Government control of all radio communications through the acquisition by the Navy Department of all shore wireless stations. He said that an expenditure of \$5,000,000 would be necessary to buy all the stations and their equipment in the United States and the insular possessions not now owned by the Government. It was announced that the President of the Western Union Cable Company had been placed in charge of all submarine cable systems owned in the United States.

NATIONALISATION OF BRITISH SHIPPING.

In the House of Commons recently Mr. Houston asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he was aware of the disquietude in the minds of British shipowners owing to the uncertainty which exists regarding Government action or intention in connection with the nationalisation of British shipping. "And whether he is prepared to make a definite statement on this matter," Mr. Bonar Law, "I am not aware of the disquietude suggested in the question and I see no reason for it. The action suggested is not contemplated by the Government."

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SHANGHAI.....Sigan.....7th Jan. at noon.

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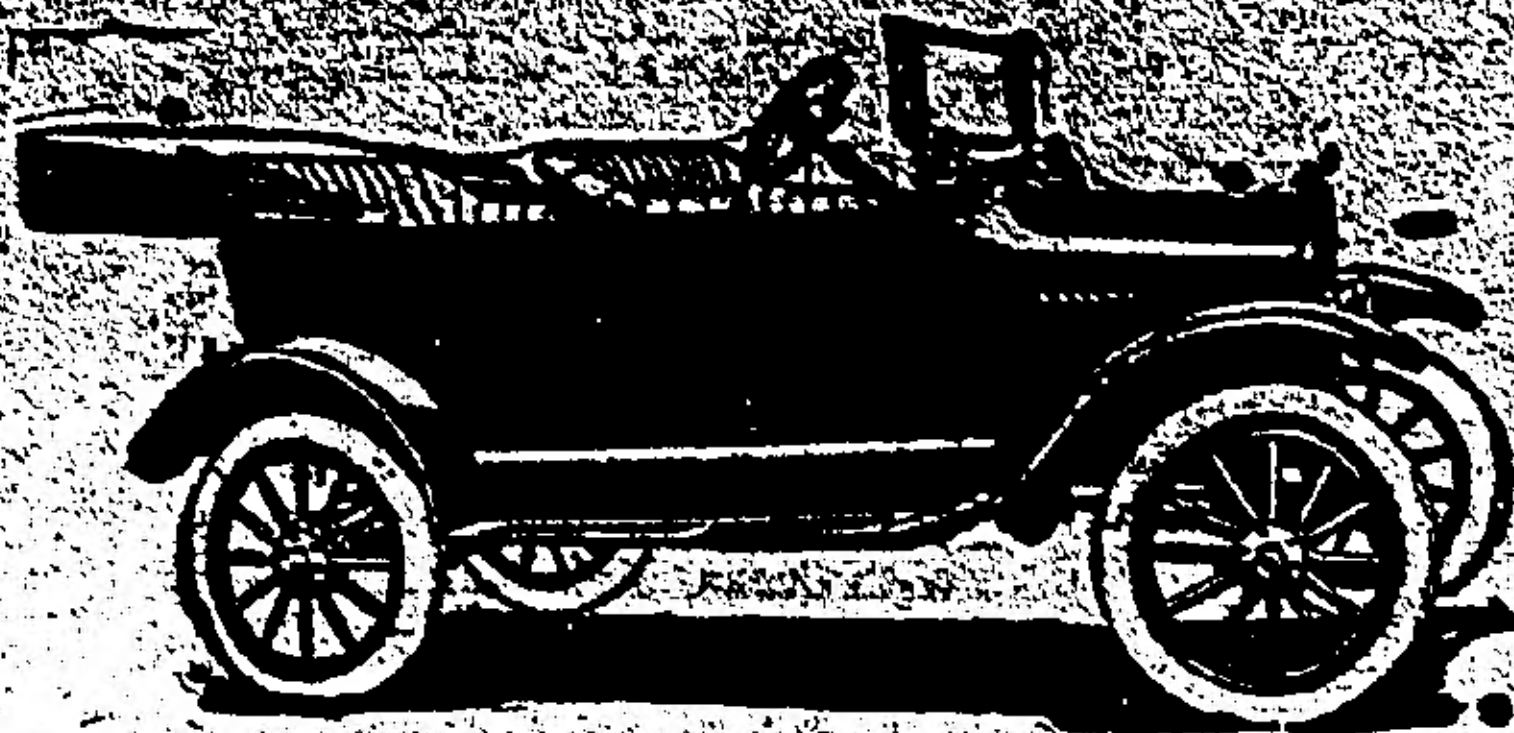
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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH NAVY COMMISSION'S WORK.

London, Dec. 27.
The Press Bureau has issued an account of the Allied Naval Commission's work in German waters. The Commission was headed by Vice-Admiral Sir Montague Browning, and included distinguished American, French, Japanese and Italian naval men, assisted by notable British and American technical experts. The Commission left the Firth of Forth on Dec. 3 aboard the Hercules, escorted by four destroyers. The following day it passed a mixed lot of German ships going to Scapa Flow which were making up the shortage in the agreed delivery. These included the battleship König, the light cruiser Dresden, two Norddeutscher Lloyd transports and a destroyer. The Commission was met at the appointed spot by a German Commission headed by Rear Admiral Goette and including Captain von Müller of the first Emden which was beaten by the Sydney. The Commission was delegated to inspect the German warships and found them in a sorry condition. Discipline was at a low ebb, so much so in the latter case that a British officer in charge found it necessary to salute the sailors. Other Sub-Commissions inspected the airship and seaplane stations and in the course of frequent journeys far inland came to the conclusion that the representations that the people were urgently in need of food and clothes was nothing like as justifiable as the authorities were seeking to impress. Agricultural conditions were obviously most favourable.

A Sub-Commission visited the Nordholz Zeppelin Station whence all raiders for England started. Here they saw the famous L14 which visited England twenty-four times. A memorable occasion was the passage through the Kiel Canal of the Hercules, the first British battleship ever to do so. In the course of her passage the Hercules was warmly greeted by British war prisoners on the banks. The great experimental air station at Warnemünde was visited under German protest. The submarine Commission discovered scores of U-boats mostly nearing completion, hitherto undeclared by the Germans and arrangements were made to take them over despite Admiral Goette's strong protests.

THE ALLIES AND RUSSIA.

Paris, Dec. 24.
The French press in apparently inspired articles on the Russian situation lay stress on the fact that the Allies do not cherish the least desire to interfere in the internal affairs of Russia. The "Matin" states it has grounds for saying it is Great Britain and the Allies' main intention to support any Government in Russia acting in conformity with the people's will and international obligations. Any attempt to substitute government by the Allies for that by the Russians themselves is, it says, greatly deprecated. The Allied Governments believe the existing disorder in Russia to be only temporary, and the hope is expressed that the Russians themselves will rally together on the patriotic and order-loving elements. Meantime, says the "Petit Journal," the Allies have established a regular "cordon sanitaire" round the regions contaminated by the Bolsheviks. To do more and organise a great expedition would be an extremely difficult and delicate task and the French Government cannot contemplate such an expedition. The newspapers emphasise the sufferings which would be imposed on the soldiers and the material difficulties which would attend such an expedition, the utility of which is at least doubtful.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

PRAISE FOR BRITAIN.

London, December 24.
French newspapers continue to praise Britain's part in the war. The "Globe" publishes two passages of eulogy, without any mention of equal performed not only in France, but in the most difficult war theatre by the magnificent armies of the British Empire, which excited everywhere admiration and affection by their fine bearing, discipline, and absolute correctness. It also upbraid the all powerful British Navy, ensuring the security of the French coasts, Colonies, transports and supplies and affirms that the intervention of Japan, Italy and the United States was largely due to the great world authority of Britain.

MORE GERMAN INTRIGUE.

Brussels, Dec. 25.
A prominent Dutch Limburger describes the present agitation as quite artificial and emanating from the Dutch Germanophile circles which are disturbed by the pro-Felgian manifestations in the districts forcibly torn from Belgium in 1839. Germany is realising that Holland will demand the rich coal-bearing Prussian borderland province of Guelders as compensation for Limburg. Consequently Germany is stirring up the Dutch to the utmost against the Allies.

TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN AUSTRIA'S POSITION.

Vienna, December 25.
Cared Seitz, the Social Democratic President of the National Assembly of German Austria, interviewed by Meuter declared that German Austria was unable to exist alone. One was geographically and nationally united with South Germany and dependent on Germany for coal and capital for her restoration. German Austria was faced with the greatest difficulties as regards food, raw materials and finance and it was hardly possible to maintain the state economically without a loan from the Entente.

THE TWEED OUTPUT.

London, Dec. 25.
A Dunbar message says that during the last six months the Government has requisitioned 80 per cent. of the tweed output and there is now a possibility of a considerable release of tweeds for civilian requirements.

"JACK AND THE BEANSTALK."
The public will be interested to know that the last two performances of "Jack and the Beanstalk" will be given at the Grand Theatre to-morrow at 1.30 p.m. and on Wednesday at 2 p.m. No one should miss seeing this beautiful picture.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from Page 4.)

is asked to approve of the resolution which gives in full detail the rates which are to be charged. Clause 4 provides for an all round rate of \$1.50 per pound, where no duty is specified in the Schedule, subject to it being left to the Superintendent to fix the duty in each case.

The resolution was seconded by the Hon. Attorney General and carried.

CHAIRS AND RICKSHAS.
The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell put the questions standing in his name on the Agenda, as follows:—

1. What control have the Police over the chair coolies in the Colony?

2. What is the cause of the supply of chairs invariably being inadequate on wet days?

3. Is it not possible to remedy this serious inconvenience to the Public, and generally to exercise more control over both the chair and the jinrikisha traffic?

4. Cannot steps be taken by the Government that will lead to a gradual, if not to an immediate, improvement in the local jinrikishas?

The Hon. Colonial Secretary replied as follows:—

1. The chair coolies in the Colony are controlled by the Police under powers conferred (a) by the Licensing Ordinance No. 8 of 1887; (b) by the Vehicles and Traffic Regulation Ordinance No. 40 of 1912 and various Regulations made thereunder. These Ordinances give powers to control the issue of licences for chairs and chair coolies, the fees for such licences, stands, fares and the dress and conduct of bearers. An Inspector of Police, with the title of Traffic Inspector, and a number of specially trained Police are detailed to supervise the traffic of the Colony generally. In the Hill District there is a definite contract between the Government and the licensee of the chairs under which the contractor undertakes to provide sixty chairs and to maintain a public telephone with an English-speaking person always in charge, and Government provides accommodation for the chairs and bearers.

2. There is no limit to the number of chair licences, which is governed by the laws of demand and supply. There are sufficient chairs for ordinary demands; especially in fine weather, which preponderates in the Colony. In wet weather the demand is enormously increased. The supply is then limited by the number of chairs and the frequency of the trips. On a continuous wet day the coolies get worn out by incessant work and are unable to keep going for an indefinite number of hours, or to undertake more than a certain amount of work. General work finishes about 8 p.m. and thereafter is spasmodic and chiefly confined to dinner parties, theatrical performances, dances, and so on, which may mean a considerable amount of waiting and may be in pouring rain, with but little money in it. Statistics taken at the chair stand at the foot of Garden Road from the 20th to the 27th December give the following averages:—Average No. of chairs, 7 p.m., 8; 8 p.m., 8; 9 p.m., 6; 10 p.m., 5; 11 p.m., 4. The evenings of the 20th and 21st instant were wet. The number of chairs counted at the above hours were:—20th instant, 7 p.m., 4; 8 p.m., 3; 9 p.m., 7; 10 p.m., 6; 11 p.m., 3; 21st instant, 7 p.m., 6; 8 p.m., 5; 9 p.m., 9; 10 p.m., 4; 11 p.m., 4. Lack of notice in the case of public or private functions and unwillingness on the part of the public adequately to remunerate the chair coolies who turn out are among the chief causes of the inadequacy of chairs at night.

3. The remedy lies largely in the hands of the public. The Police are always ready to supply chairs to a particular place. If the person requiring chairs or jinrikishas is not prepared to guarantee adequate remuneration for any vehicles that may be sent, the Police cannot do more than notify the coolies that vehicles have been asked for.

4. There has been a steady improvement in the local jinrikishas

during the past 10 years. More comfortable vehicles have been introduced, with rubber tyres, covers for the seats and improved aprons; while better uniforms for the pullers have also been provided. The existing jinrikisha service compares favourably with the services in other places in the Far East. Improvements cost money, and such compensatory increase in the fares as might be required would not be popular with the public.

The Hon. Mr. Polyoak:—Sir, arising out of the answer to Question 4, I take leave to differ with the statement that the rickshas here compare favourably with the service in other parts of the East. General public opinion is that they are a disgrace to the Colony.

His Excellency:—Do you desire to put that as a motion? Otherwise it will be out of order.

The Hon. Mr. Polyoak:—I merely challenge the statement.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill intituled an Ordinance to amend further the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance, 1900.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill later passed its third reading.

A MEMORABLE YEAR.

Before the Council rose, His Excellency said:—This closes the work of the Legislative Council for the year 1918. It has been a year that will ever be remembered as the most eventful in the history of our Empire. For months the issue of the great struggle for freedom lay in the balance but right has triumphed and we now await the final consummation of all our hopes for the future in a Treaty of Peace that will bring security and happiness to the nations of the world both great and small. It is in no conventional phrase, therefore, that I express to Honourable Members my best wishes for a Happy New Year. I do so in the full assurance that the lessons that the past years have taught us will not be forgotten, and that we shall be true to the great trust reposed in us by those brave souls who have won no noble a victory, and who, while unable to accomplish the full measure of their task in this world, have attained the peace of God which passes knowledge.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

It is announced by Russian authorities in America that the Russian casualties were not less than 8,000,000, of which 3,000,000 were killed and 1,000,000 were disabled for life.

IN MEMORY OF NURSE CAVELL.

Queen Alexandra, accompanied by Princess Victoria, visited Norwich recently where she opened the Cavell Memorial Home and unveiled a bronze bust of Nurse Cavell erected in front of the home. The occasion marked the third anniversary of the martyred heroine's death. The bust is the work of Mr. Henry Pegram, A. R. A.

A MOTHER'S DREAM.

Dreaming that her son who was reported killed in July of last year was not dead, Mrs. Fry, of Cliffe, Lewes (Sussex), made inquiries, only to hear from a chaplain that her son had been buried behind the lines, and this was corroborated by a corporal. A friend of Fry's named Woodard, was recently taken prisoner and has now written to say that he has met him in Germany.

SCIENTISTS OSTRACISED.

An important decision has been adopted by the Inter-Allied Conference on the future of international organisation in science. A statement was issued recently declaring that "the representatives of the scientific academies of the Allied nations are forced to declare that they will not be able to resume personal relations with scientific matters with their enemies until the Central Powers can be reeducated in the science of peace."

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S—SELLERS; B—BUYERS;
B—BUYERS; N—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks ss. \$725
Cantons n. \$405
North China b. \$117
Unions ss. \$940
Yangtzes b. \$295 Fr. 73
Far Easterns n. \$1.26

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$158
H. K. Fires b. \$340

SHIPPING.

Douglases b. \$87
Steamboats b. \$22
Indos (Pref.) b. \$30
Indos (Def.) b. \$155 ss. 156
Shells b. \$17
Ferries n. \$86

REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$92
Malabars n. \$88

MINING.

Kailash b. 47
Langkats n. \$22
Rauhs n. \$2.25
Tronchs b. \$3
Urals n. \$3

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves b. \$111 ss. 111/3
Kowloon Docks b. \$155 ss. 156
Shai Docks b. \$135
N. Engineerings b. \$25

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals n. \$108
H. K. Hotels n. \$90
Land Invest. n. \$102
H. Phreys Est. b. & ss. \$7.50
K'loon Lands b. \$33
West Points n. \$72

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos b. \$185
Kung Yiks b. & ss. \$12
Lau Kung Mows n. \$134
Orientals n. \$172
Shai Cottons b. \$150
Yangtzepons b. & ss. \$8.0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Green Islands b. \$9.10
Borneos n. \$12
China Light & P. n. \$6
Providents b. \$8.00
Dairy Farms n. \$28
H. K. Electrics b. \$66
Macao Electrics n. \$35
Ropes b. \$34
Trams, Low Level b. \$7.80
Trams, Peak, old b. \$7.00
Trams, Peak, new b. \$7.00
Laundries b. \$3.00
Steel Foundries n. & d. \$12
U. Waterboats n. \$12
Watsons n. \$5.85
Wm. Powells b. \$9.50
Wiseman's b. \$19

Hongkong, December 30, 1918.

WHAT MANLINESS MEANS.

STUDY THE CONDITION OF THE NERVES.

However we may admire courage, it is certain that very often bodily health has much to do with it. A man whose nerves are shattered by illness or the impoverishment of his blood cannot be blamed if he does not show the same bravery as one brimming over with full-blooded health. He deserves sympathy, not blame. His sufferings are greater than his fault.

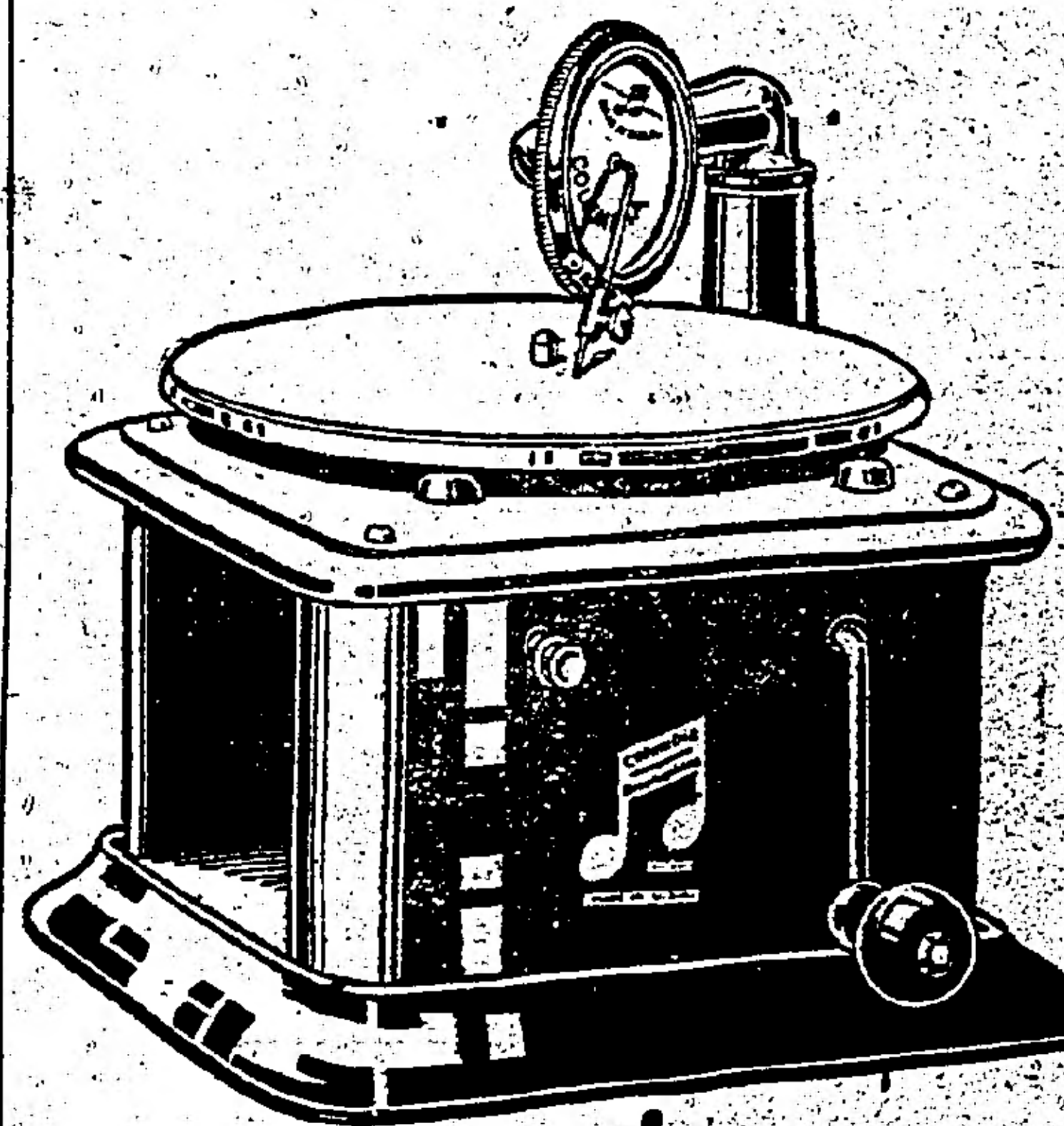
Steady, well-toned nerves are a matter of health, and to have nerves in this state saves great suffering—of mind as well as body. The man who is startled by any sudden noise, is irritable in temper, easily alarmed, often tormented by headache and neuralgia, requires a nerve-tonic that will feed his blood. Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people have often restored mere nervous wrecks to calm, stalwart manhood. If your nerves are not all they should be, if you find yourself ill with anxiety, unable to sleep through dwelling upon business troubles or your ailments, if you feel weak and shaky, take prompt measures and obtain Dr. Williams' pink pills.

Dealers everywhere sell them, also, post free, one bottle for \$1.00. Get them from the China branch of the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Co., 200 N. York St., New York, U.S.A.

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TEL. NO. 977
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MERCURY GARAGE
THE MOST MODERN CARS IN TOWN.

THE IDEAL GIFT FOR THE KIDDIES



THE LITTLE RED BOY

GRAMOPHON

PRICE \$15.00

Plays ordinary 10 inch records in perfect time and tone.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

THEATRE ROYAL GRAND CONCERT

ON WEDNESDAY, 8th JANUARY. At 9.15 P.M.

BY

MADAME YADWIGA ZALESKA.

Eminent Polish Pianist and Professor,

Musical Academy of Petrograd,

AND

MR. ARSENIS KIRILLOV,

The Famous Operatic Singer.

KINDLY ASSISTED BY

PROFESSOR DANENBERG

WHO WITH

MADAME ZALESKA

Will Play on two PIANOS, the Famous variations SAINT SAENS.

PRICES. \$3. \$2. \$1.

Booking at MOUTRIES.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

GOVERNMENT AND GERMAN COMPANIES.

In the House of Commons recently, Sir Richard Cooper asked the President of the Board of Trade whether the London and Hamburg Gold Recovery Company, at present trading as an English company, is controlled by Mr. Edmund Davis, that approximately two-thirds of the capital, being 99,403 shares, more or less, were at the outbreak of war owned by residents in Germany; whether any steps have been taken to realise these shares or to transfer them to British subjects; and if so whether any steps were taken to ensure that the transferees were not acting as trustees for enemy aliens in the matter. Sir Albert Stanley—I understand that the London and Hamburg Gold Recovery Co., Ltd., which is not carrying on any business, is not controlled by Mr. Edmund Davis. Approximately three-fourths of the issued capital was held by enemies, and these shares have been transferred into the name of the Public Trustee in accordance with the recommendation of the Advisory Committee. Sir Richard Cooper asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he was aware that the Otavi Mines and Railway Co., Ltd., is still conducting its business in the United Kingdom, although its address is given in the usual sources of information as being at No. 31, Unter den Linden, Berlin; whether it is described as a German Colonial Limited Company by charter of the Bundesrat; whether the secretary is Mr. C. Launspach and Mr. Edmund Davis is sole director, and what is its London address. Sir Albert Stanley—The Otavi Mines and Railway Co., Ltd., is a German company registered in Berlin, with a London address at 1, London Wall buildings. Before the war the secretary was Mr. C. Launspach, and Mr. Edmund Davis was the only director in this country, there being six directors in Germany. An investigation at the London office showed that no business has been carried on here, and that the London office had only been used for the purpose of issuing reports and giving information to British shareholders.

TIENSIN METAL IMPORTS.
Iron and mild steel bars imported into Tiensin during the June quarter 1918 totalled 20,791 piculs and for the same quarter of the previous year 10,559 piculs showing an increase of 10,240 piculs. Sheets and plates also show an increase, the totals being 6,317 piculs and the increase 3,966 piculs. Galvanized iron sheets, corrugated and plain, totalled 1,783 piculs; there were none imported during the June quarter 1917.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	3/4 1/4
Demand	3/4 7/16
60 d/s	3/4 9/16
30 d/s	3/4 11/16
4 m/s	3/4 13/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	143
T/T Japan	153
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T, San Francisco	7 3/8
co & New York	188 1/2
T/T Java	Nom.
T/T Manila	Nom.
T/T Hongkong	436
Demand, Paris	436 1/4

BUYING.

4 m/s, L/C	3/5 1/4
4 m/s, D/P	3/5 1/8
6 m/s, L/C	3/6
30 d/s, Sydney and Melbourne	3/6
30 d/s, San Francisco co & New York	8 1/4
4 m/s, Manila	Nom.
4 m/s, France	453 1/4
6 m/s, France	458 1/4
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	80
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	162
Demand, Singapore	143
On Haiphong	2 1/4 % prem.
On Bangkok	2 1/4 % prem.
Sovereign	5.90 Nom.
Gold leaf per oz	41.40
Bar Silver, per oz	43 1/15

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
Hong 50 c/s sub.	1.8
10	\$0.50% prem.
5	\$3.80% prem.
1	3% dis.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

MENU.

1919.

NEW YEAR DINNER.

MID-DAY.

(No Chits or Tickets.)
PRICES \$1.00.
(Cash account only.)

- ENTREES**
1 Boiled fish & parsley sauce
2 Cream of cauliflower
FISH
3 Fried fish
4 Boiled fish & parsley sauce
ENTREES
5 Grilled veal chop
6 Forced quail & jardinaise sauce
7 Sheep's kidney & bacon on toast
8 Boiled York Ham & cabbage
JOINTS
9 Roast saddle of beef & jelly
10 Chicken pie
POULTRIES
11 Roast pheasant and water cress
12 Roast goose (Stuffed)
13 Roast turkey & cranberry sauce
VEGETABLES
14 Boiled potato
15 Stuck potato
16 Boiled cauliflower
17 French beans
ENTREES
18 Plum pudding
19 Mince pie
20 Lemon tart
21 Apricot & cream
FRUITS
22 Oranges, Muscatels, Almonds, Walnuts and Chestnuts etc.
DESSERTS
23 California cheese
24 Celery
25 Tea or Coffee.

EVENING.

(No Chits or Tickets.)
PRICES \$1.00.
(Cash account only.)

- HORS. D'OEUVRES**
SOUPS
1 Clear vegetable
2 Oyster chowder
FISH
3 Baked fish & parsley sauce
4 Cream fish
ENTREES
5 Lamb cutlet & mashed potatoes
6 Forced pigeon & mushroom sauce
7 Sausage & soured cabbage
8 Boiled York Ham
JOINTS
9 Cold brown
10 Roast sirloin of beef and horseradish sauce
POULTRIES
11 Roast snipe on toast and water cress
12 Roast goose & apple sauce
13 Roast turkey (Stuffed).
VEGETABLES
14 Boiled potato
15 Roast potato
16 Petit pois
17 Baked cauliflower
ENTREES
18 Plum pudding
19 Mince pie
20 Apple pie
21 Peach & cream
FRUITS
22 Oranges, Muscatels, Almonds, Walnuts, and Chestnuts etc.
DESSERTS
23 American Cheese
24 Celery
25 Tea or Coffee.

MRS. N. BABBAGE.
Manageress.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN ACCORDANCE with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of public business on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 1st and 2nd proximo.

Hongkong, 27th December, 1918.

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that certificate No. 814, dated Hongkong 21st May 1912 for 42 shares Nos. 183 6/18337 registered in the name of DELMIRA ALVARES has been LOST OR STOLEN and should this certificate not be produced before the 28th January 1919 a new certificate for the shares will be issued and the aforesaid certificate will be treated as Null and Void.

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY LIMITED.
Dated Hongkong 28th Decem. 1918.

BOLSHEVISTS IN BERLIN?



YOU might think so, but it's not the case. The picture merely represents what we should like to see during these last days of the sale of St. Andrew's Society War-Bond Tickets. FIVE DOLLARS might bring you TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND. It's a chance of a life time, and probably the last chance of the kind that Hongkong will offer. Half of the money goes to War Charities; the rest, after paying expenses, goes to you, if you are one of the lucky ones. If you are not lucky, well, you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have contributed to a good cause. The way to be lucky is to BUY TICKETS and BUY THEM NOW.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY WAR BOND TICKETS \$5 A TICKET \$5

On sale, till 15th February, at all Banks, Stores, Hotels and Clubs.

DO YOU WANT A VOTE?
REMEMBER

the
CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM
MEETING
CITY HALL
THURSDAY 9th JANUARY,
at 6 P.M.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually)
enables traders throughout the world to communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and suburbs, it contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply; also PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc. in the principal Provincial Towns and in the Industrial Centres of the United Kingdom. Business Cards of Merchants and Dealers seeking

BRITISH AGENCIES can now be printed under each trade in which they are interested at a cost of \$1 for each trade heading. Larger advertisements from \$3 to \$12.

A copy of the directory will be sent by post on receipt of postal order for \$1 10 0.

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Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your cough may be, whether it is a cold, influenza, whooping cough, or any other form of cough, HIMRODS will give you instant relief.

CURE FOR ASTHMA

CORDON'S DRY GIN.

BOTTLED IN NEW YORK



"CONNOISSEUR'S CHOICE."

STOCKED BY ALL DEALERS.

Sole Agents

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

FANCY DRESS BALL.

IN THE MURRAY PARADE GROUND.

By kind permission of the Military Authorities and by courtesy of the Committee of St. Andrew's Society.

FRIDAY, 3rd JANUARY, at 9 P.M.

Popular Prices:—Ladies \$2.00, Gents \$3.00

WAR BOND TICKETS TO BE GIVEN AS PRIZES

Tickets to be had at Moutrie & Co.

Late Trains 12.30 and 1 a.m.

Late Ferry to Kowloon 11.5 a.m.

Refreshments will be supplied by Cafe Wismen.

Two Bands in Attendance.

NETT PROCEEDS TO WAR CHARITIES

FANCY DRESS OPTIONAL.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

FOR

CHRISTMAS CAKES, PLUM PUDDINGS, MINCE PIES,
DELICIOUS CHOCOLATES, CRACKERS, ETC.

FOR TIFINS AND DINNERS THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
IS UNSURPASSED.

ORDERS FOR CATERING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
EFFICIENTLY CARRIED OUT.

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BANK OF CANTON,
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and

General Banking Business

Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED

DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE
DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital—France 45,000,000.

Paid up 22,500,000.

(1/4 of the Capital, La France 15,000,000

subscribed by the Government of the

Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the

Board of Directors—Andre Berthelot.

General Manager—A.J. Pernotte.

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Every description of Banking and

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Special facilities for French exchange.

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Manager.

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11, Chester Road. Tel. 2440.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
(FRENCH BANK.)

Head Office: 25 bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital—Frs. 48,000,000.

Reserves—Frs. 50,000,000.

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Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon,

Batavia, Canton, Hankow, Shanghai,

Canton, Harbin, Kobe, Lyons, Nanking,

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

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RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling—£1,500,000 at 21—

\$15,000,000

Silver—\$19,500,000

Reserve Liability of 2

Proprietors—\$15,000,000

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